Alexandria *DAILY* Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. IX.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1809. [No. 2382.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A *Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
for the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick and Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.
Archibald B. Dick.
December 8. dtf

FOR SALE,
NEGRO HARRY;
Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent.—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait.
B. DULANY.
Dec. 24. dtf

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15. dtf

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.
October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

Bank of Alexandria,
JANUARY 2, 1809.

NOTICE *is hereby given* to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 5th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.
GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
January 3 3w

EDUCATION.

THE REV. DR. O'BRIEN,

PROPOSES to open an ACADEMY in this place, for the purpose of teaching twenty young gentlemen (should so many offer) the Polite Arts and Sciences: he will instruct them in the various Languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c. and in Hebrew if required.

He will also teach Geography with the use of the Globes—the Mathematics—Logic—Rhetoric and Natural Philosophy. Application to be made at Mr. *James Bacon's*, King-street.
January 3. d

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.
Leesburg, Virginia, Jan. 1—3.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan 2.

THE
Charitable Marine Society Lottery

Recommences drawing this afternoon, at three o'clock. The first drawn blank will be entitled to two hundred dollars. The capital prizes remaining in the wheel are—

1 of 5000
1 of 3000
1 of 2500
1 of 2000
2 of 1500
1 of 1000
4 of 750

Besides a great number of smaller prizes of 400, 300, 200, 150, 75, 30, 20, &c.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Six Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's Book-store, where a correct check of the drawings are kept, and all Tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Warranted undrawn Tickets given for Prizes as soon as drawn.

N. B. Eight days have already been drawn, and the wheel has gained upwards of 8000 dollars.
January 9.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits:
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7. d

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the third of this month a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, rather slender, and very black, his eyes are rather large. Among other clothes he took with him a drab colored big coat rather ragged, a black jacket, a pair of white breeches made of planes. and a pair of old corduroy. I will give the above reward for him, if secured in some jail, and notice sent to me.

David Stuart.
Fairfax County, Va.
6th Jan. (11) d6t2aw

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Directors of the *Little River Turnpike Road Company*, will meet at Fairfax Court House, on the third Monday in the present month, to receive proposals for forming and paving the road, from the end of the twenty miles already paved to the Gum Spring Road, a distance of about six miles—the road to be made in a convex form fifty six feet wide, no part of the road to be more than five degrees elevation, with sufficient ditches, and tunnels made of stone in all parts of the road where necessary, speedily to carry off the water. Twenty feet in width of the road, to be paved with stone nine inches in depth, on such parts of the road as pass over firm, solid ground, and not less than twelve inches in depth in such parts as pass over moist or made ground, the stone to be broken so small as to pass through a ring of not more than three inches diameter, and covered with gravel, sand or clay; the road to be completed in the course of the present year, the undertaker to be paid for each quarter of a mile when that distance shall be completed and received by the Directors.

The Directors will at the same time and place receive proposals for keeping the road made in repair for twelve months.

The proposals to be made in writing specifying the distance and part of the road, proposed to be made or kept in repair, and the sum per mile for which it will be undertaken.

Bond and security will be required of the undertakers for the performance of their contracts.

Chs. Simms,
Phineas Janney,
Chs. F. Mercer, } *Directors.*

☞ The meeting of the Directors is unavoidably postponed till Tuesday 17th inst.
January 11

TICKETS
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE,
IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains
1 Prize of $ 30,000
1 of 20,000
2 of 10,000
Present price of Tickets, $8 $\frac{50}{100}$.
December 29.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the veryfirst quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acres situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house. five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, all new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chesnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. *P. Triplett*, of Alexandria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.
Centreville, Oct. 14—(17) law

Alexandria Daily Gazette
COMMERIAL AND POLITICAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 *Dollars per annum.*
Country Gazette, 5 *Dollars.*

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

EMBARGO.

***DEBATE** on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.*

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Lloyd's Speech concluded.)

The constitution, sir, was a matter of compact; the partners to which, like the partners to all other contracts of the kind, probably surrendered something of their individual advantages for the general benefit.

Have the middle and eastern states surrendered nothing? For what reason is it that northern citizens, on the floor of the other branch of the legislature, have not an equal representation with southern citizens? It is because it was part of the compact; it was a concession made by the eastern states; and for what? for the protection of their commerce. How was this expectation expressed at the time of the adoption of the constitution? Emblematical representations of commerce and navigation, ships in miniature were drawn triumphantly thro' the streets of all the principal sea-ports in the eastern states, as indicative of the expected protection to commerce from its adoption. Without American navigation, how would southern produce have found a market for the last ten years?

As to the public debt, it has nothing to do with the question, unless you wish to criminate those who shewed most confidence in the stability of your government.

With regard to protection, sir; against whom do we require protection? they have no internal enemies on their frontiers, against whom they cannot protect themselves. The assistance of the southern states may be useful in protecting their commerce from European enemies. If this can be done, and they have an open trade, it is all they ask.

The drawing parallels of the different degrees of suffering, in the different sections of the union, is an unpleasant task; but in my opinion my duty requires it. I cannot believe, with the gentleman from Virginia, that any part of the United States is prospering under the present state of things.—No, sir, we are all suffering too much. He does not agree with other southern gentlemen, and among them with his colleague. I think he stated that Virginia, he believed, suffered as much as the eastern states.—This ought to be understood. For a national object our sufferings ought to be nearly equal.

I will therefore make a short statement to shew how the state of Virginia, and the state I in part have the honor to represent, [Massachusetts] are relatively affected by our present situation. They are both great states.

By the return from the treasury office, it appears, that in the year ending September 30, 1807,

Virginia exported of foreign produce to the amount of	$ 367,713
Massachusetts,	13,926,377
Virginia exported of domestic produce to the amount of	4,893,521
Massachusetts,	6,165,743

thus then Massachusetts exported, of domestic produce, half as much again as Virginia, and more than thirty times as much of foreign merchandize.

But, sir, take another view of it. Large as it may be, *take no account* of the whole amount of the exports of Massachusetts as above stated, about twenty millions of dollars; *retain* in the account all the exports of Virginia, about five millions of dollars: taking it in this confined point of view, which suffers most?

The inhabitants of Massachusetts, in general, cultivate a soil which yields to their unremitting industry the necessaries of life, but affords none of the great staples of the southern states; still they envy not their southern brethren the possession of a happier climate, or more fertile region. They do, however, consider the ocean, which the bounty of God and nature has spread before them, as in some degree their property—they consider the use of it their birth-right, as an inheritance bequeathed to them by their ancestors. Those of them who live on the sea board look to it as the means of their subsistence: their vessels are therefore to them what his farm is to the Virginian.

Of the whole tonnage of the U. S. Massachusetts possesses more than one third. She has 450,000 tons: Virginia has 69,000 tons. Deduct these 69,000 tons, and estimate the residue at two dollars per ton a month, which is about the common rate of charter in times of active employment, and it will give upwards of nine millions of dollars for a year. Discard from this statement nearly one half the sum on account of the embarrassments on our foreign commerce, which might remain after the embargo was raised, for the remnant of the coasting trade, which is yet prosecuted, for occasional want of employment, and for other incidental deductions, and there will then be left a sum, lost to the owners of navigation in Massachusetts, not much less than the entire amount of the exports from Virginia, as stated in the returns; with this difference, that the produce of Virginia yet remains, and one half, or one third, or a greater proportion, of its value may be now had, or may be obtained when the embargo shall be raised. Not so with the produce of navigation; that is totally lost; it does not exist, nor remain on hand like cotton or tobacco.

I regret extremely that the situation of different parts of the union is, to my view, so different; and that a sense of my duty to my more immediate constituents requires me to make the contrast: but be it what it may, the independence of the country is to be preserved at all hazards; and the people of Massachusetts will, I trust, always manifest a love of order and patriotism, which will carry them through every danger which menaces the constitution.

Gentlemen opposed to the resolution say, that those who have brought it forward propose no substitute for the embargo; and the gentleman from Virginia says, that I in particular have given no intimation on this head. I have no reserve in my opinion on the subject. I am free to say, remove the embargo, suffer merchants to arm their vessels, put the nation in a state of defence, and assert your well-established and indisputable rights, or perish in the contest.

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* How far the coasting trade may vary this statement is uncertain, as there are no documents before Congress specifically shewing the state of it. On the one hand a considerable quantity of the produce of Virginia is shipped from the seaports of other states; while, on the other, Massachusetts also ships to the same ports very large amounts of India and European merchandize, as well as considerable quantities of domestic produce and manufactures. And the India and China trade from Massachusetts alone, must amount to at least two million of dollars more than their proportion of the amount as stated in the documents, owing to the principal part of that trade being prosecuted with specie, which is not included in the returns.

(Debate to be continued.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S

TUESDAY, *January* 10.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The house were engaged the whole of this day, after disposing of business of minor importance, in discussing the amendments of the Senate to authorise the President of the United States to employ an additionsl number of seamen and marines.

The question on the first amendment, which requires the President to *man, equip, and fit out all the armed vessels* of the U. States, was taken about three o'clock, and CARRIED—Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bacon, Barker, Bassett, Blake, Clay, Clopton, Cook, Cutts, Dana, Dawson, Deane, Durell, Elliott, Findley, Fisk, Gardner, Gholson, Goldsborough, Green, Harris, Helms, Holmes, Humphreys, Ilsley, J. G. Jackson, Jones, Kenan, Key, Kirpatrick, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Masters, M'Creery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Moseley, Mumford, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Pitken, Riker, Russell, Seaver, Sloan, Smelt, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Swart, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Verplank, Wilbour, N. Wilson—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, Bard, Bibb, Blackledge, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Davenport, Desha, Ely, Eppes, Franklin, Garnett, Gray, Heister, Holland, Howard, R. S. Jackson, Johnson, Lloyd, Macon, Marion, Milnor, D. Montgomery, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Nelson, Porter, Pugh, Rea, (Pen.) Rhea, (Ten.) J. Richards, M. Richards, Rowan, Sawyer, Smilie, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Trigg, Upham, Wharton, Whitehill, D. R. Williams, A. Wilson, Winn.—59.

The house than proceeded to the consideration of the other amendment for adding to the number of officers and privates; but adjourned at five o'clock without taking any other question.

From the Philadelphia Register.

THE disgraceful question, so often asked by the partizans of our time-serving rulers, "*Which of the belligerents committed the first aggression on our neutral rights?*" has been at length put to rest by Mr. Jefferson's message to Congress on the 23d of last month, transmitting "Copies of acts, decrees, orders and proclamations, affecting the commercial rights of neutral nations."

Aware that such a call for these papers was grounded on facts, which could not, by any prevarication, be eluded, the executive, *in its own shame*, has been compelled to state them in the order, which they were issued, by which it is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the first aggression was committed by France, in the decree, of which the following are the first and second articles, dated on the 3d of May, 1793:

"Article 1. The French ships of war and "privateers may arrest, and bring into the "ports of the republic, the neutral vessels "which shall be laden, wholly or in part, ei-"ther with articles of provisions belonging "to neutral nations, and destined for an e-"nemy's port, or with merchandizes be-"longing to an enemy.

"2. The merchandises belonging to an "enemy shall be declared good prize, and "confiscated to the profit of the captors: "the articles of provisions belonging to neu-"tral nations, and laden for an enemy's "port, shall be paid for according to their "value in the place to which they were "destined."

This decree was met by the British government, in additional instructions to the commanders of their ships of war, of which the following is first in point of time, and bears date on the 8th of June, 1793:

"1st. That it shall be lawful to stop and "detain all vessels loaded wholly or in part "with corn, flour or meal, bound to any "port in France, or any port occupied by "the armies of France, and to send them "to such ports as shall be most convenient, "in order that such corn, meal or flour, may "be purchased on behalf of his majesty's "government, and the ships be released af-"ter such purchase, and after a due allow-"ance for freight, or that the masters of "such ships, on giving due security, to be "approved of by the court of admiralty, be "permitted to proceed to dispose of their "cargoes of corn, meal or flour, in the ports "of any country in amity with his majes-"ty."

To establish to conviction, that France was not only the first aggressor, as is above shewn, in point of time, but that her hostility towards the U. S. greatly exceeded that of her antagonist, both as it was committed in flagrant violation of an existing treaty, and as it outraged the common rights of humanity, burning our ships at sea, and by making prey and prisoners of the property and seamen of the United States, who had the misfortune to be shipwrecked on her coast, (more inhospitable than the shores of Africa) we have only to mention the case of the ship Horizon, with reference to the numerous cases of capture under the infamous Berlin decree, which was issued by Napoleon in November, 1806, retorted by the British Orders in Council, of November, 1807—one year subsequent:

"But woeful indeed, (as the Editor of the N. York American Citizen, indignantly says) is the posture of an independent na-"tion, which finds itself gravely enquiring "which of two other nations first began to "wrong it, and which has wronged it the "most."—And bitterly enhanced we say are the calamities of such a nation, when weak or worthless rulers, instead of selecting the first oppressor for its foe, adopt the very policy which he appears to dictate, preferring measures, which are both the ruin and reproach of a once happy free and independent people. But, as has been before remarked, credulity has its limits as well as temper, and there is a point of suffering beyond which endurance becomes impossible.

From the Kennebec Gazette.

MORE FIRE OF THE FLINT.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Bath, in legal town meeting assembled, on the 27th of December ult. the following patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of the people of this town, the end and object of government is to secure safety and protection to the individuals upon whom it ope-rates; and to furnish them with the [means] of enjoying, in tranquility, their [rights] and the blessings of life.

That whenever from defect in the [form] of that government from corrupt[ion] in the administration of it, or from other [causes] those great and primary objects are [not] obtained, the people have a right, and [it] is their duty to themselves and their posterity, [to] quires them to exercise it, to enqu[ire] the causes of their suffering and [adopt] measures necessary for removi[ng] grievances and advancing their [own] prosperity.

That the people of this town and the [people] ple of the state, so far as we are acquainted with their situation, are now suffering [priva]vations and hardships, which exceed in severity any thing of the kind which has [in]flicted our country since its struggle for dependence; and we cannot but consider as the causes of this suffering and calamity the oppressive and arbitrary laws of the general government, which prohibit all commerce with foreign nations, and which have by their multiplied restrictions, almost *banished* it among ourselves.

That we see with dread and detestation *military preparations making among us, armed men patrolling our streets*, and officers of that government, under color of these laws, arbitrarily seizing and sequestering the property of individuals; without any possible benefit to the community, and greatly to the annoyance and terror.

That the people have a right to understand the reason and intention of the laws, and none can be constitutional, or ought ever to be enacted, but such as have a tendency to promote the general good; that the strength and support of a Republican Government depend on the attachment and affections of the people, and that policy therefore must always be most heartily deprecated, which can ever deem it expedient to pass laws which need bayonets to enforce them.

That we have hitherto borne with silence the severe pressure of these ruinous laws, and although we deem it our duty to speak with firmness & decision our detestation of them and of the policy which gave rise to them, we will still keep down the spirit of indignation, which swells within us at the endurance of them, and will conduct ourselves towards the national government and its several officers with suitable deference and moderation; that we do however despair of obtaining any redress of those grievances from that government, while its principal offices are filled as at present; and that our only hope is that the state governments by their remonstrances and resolutions may have more influence in effecting these objects, than the petitions and memorials of individuals and towns.

Resolved therefore, That a respectful address be forwarded in the name of the people of this town to legislature of this commonwealth, stating to them the wrongs and grievances we already suffer, and the fearful apprehensions we experience of speedily having our calamity increased by the adoption of still more restrictive and ARBITRARY LAWS: expressing to them the approbation of the measures they have already adopted upon this important object, and requesting them to take such other immediate steps for relieving the people themselves alone or in concert with other commercial states as the extraordinary circumstances of our situation may require.

Also, that a committee of *Safety and Correspondence* be appointed to correspond with committees of other towns, if necessary in future should require it, on the best means of relieving our common country from its present embarrassed and distressed situation, and that it be the duty of said committee to watch over the *safety* of the people of this town, and give them immediate alarm so that a regular meeting may be called whenever any infringement of their right shall be committed by any person or persons under color and *pretence* of authority derived from any officer of the United States.

Also, That they be requested to attend particularly to any injuries and insults which may be committed or offered by any armed men patroling our streets by night, and that they make complaint against such in future for going armed, to the terror and disturbance of the people, and cause them to be arrested and punished according to law.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, *January* 6.

FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schr. Jane, captain Hall, in 35 days from Oporto. Sailed from that place on the 29th of November. About 10 days before his departure intelligence had been received from Corunna, that a great battle had been fought between the Spanish troops and people, [on]

calling for the independence of their country, and their invaders, the French, in which the former suffered a defeat, with the loss of 30,000. This news had not been officially received at Oporto, but was credited by some. The Portuguese, however, appeared to be in good spirits. The action, it was said, took place near Pampeluna.

If it should prove correct, that a battle, disastrous for the world, has taken place, must have been fought early in November—and our next arrival from England will probably furnish the particulars.

Letters from Oporto to the 25th of November are silent as to the above information.

Bonaparte was said to be on the Spanish frontiers with an army of 200,000, and the French army engaged was reported at 150,000.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.

On Saturday last, RICHARD BRENT, esq. of Prince William, now in the Senate of this State from that district, was elected without opposition, by a joint ballot of both houses, into the Senate of the U. S. to supply the place of Mr. Moore---whose period of service will expire on the ensuing 4th of March and who has declined being again considered as a candidate for that appointment.

(Enquirer.)

The House of Delegates have been principally engaged during the three last days of their sitting, in discussing the bill concerning the suspension of executions. It is the only debate of any interest and importance which has taken place during this session. The greatest objection was taken to the 7th section of the bill; it being contended that it was contrary to the 10th section of the 1st. art. of the Constitution of the United States. Monday after some animated speeches, the question was put on the third reading of the bill, and carried in the affirmative.—Yeas 109, nays 54.

[Ibid.

The American Flag.

The mass of our industrious and unenterprising fellow-citizens, who live retired in rural situations, have no idea of the gorgeous pomp and splendid magnificence of the SUPERB CITY in which our national councils assemble to decide upon the destinies of the republic. Upon the summit of each of the wings of the Capitol is placed a flag-staff, and from the apex of the staff, the flag of the U. States is expanded, and flutters incessantly in the eternal gales which blow from the north-west, across the TIBER, upon the CAPITOLINE MOUNTAIN. From the hills, which, at the distance of some miles, surround the city in every direction, these banners, waving upon the tops of lofty towers, present a most romantic prospect. The wings of the Capitol resemble Gothic Castles, and the standards which surmount them, recall the sublime ideas of the feudal ages. The flags are hoisted only when the respective houses are in session, and the moment they are struck, the good housewives at the boarding-houses prepare dinner for the members. There seems to be something rather too domestic in this arrangement, something which too much resembles the custom at the northward, of hanging a white cloth at a chamber window, to give notice to the laborers abroad in the fields, that their dinners are ready. However, while our navy is in such a state of superlative degradation as at the present moment, and while our army is employed only against our own citizens, perhaps the flag of the U. S. cannot be put to a better use than is it at Washington.

Mr. RANDOLPH, in his Speech on *Saturday midnight*, after eloquently describing the miserable councils, and the miserable state of Prussia, predicted Prussian degradation as the inevitable consequence of Prussian policy in our own country. He proceeded to remark, that as our timid and cerveless course of conduct has already bashed our flag from the Ocean, it was time to strike it at home, and no longer suffer it to wave in triumph over the heads of those who had exiled it from the highway of nations. We differ from Mr. Randolph in this instance. Let us still display our disgraced and degraded standard from the Congressional towers as an evidence that WE HAVE BEEN a great and gallant nation.—Perhaps the prospect may ere long infuse into the people the spirit which is utterly wanting in their rulers, and stimulate them to deeds which may retrieve the national character.

[Freeman's Journal.

"*Dispatches from the People.*"—Some unpleasant dispatches from the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, have lately been received at Washington. One of them is from the electors of Bristol dictriet (Mass.) to their present representative, Mr. Deane, announcing to him that they shall dispense with his services after the third of March next. This gentleman, at the eve of the election, was charged in a Providence paper with having declared that he hoped Bonaparte would conquer Spain and all Europe, and with having said that his influence should be exerted to keep on the embargo. It is impossible to describe the consternation which prevailed among the opponents of the embargo, when it was announced to them that the influence of Mr. Deane would be brought to bear upon them. His *eloquence* they could have resisted, but his *influence* they knew would be irresistible.—Since the arrival of the courier from Bristol, however, that influence has declined not a little, and some are even so sanguine as to think that it is no longer dangerous.

As it is proposed by two gentlemen in Congress from Virginia, Mr. Giles of the Senate, and Mr. Jackson of the house of representatives, to arm the embargo laws with new powers and new terrors, it is conjectured that a provision will be introduced into them, making it a capital crime to convey, by means of any ship, vessel, boat, raft, canoe, waggon, sled, sleigh, wheelbarrow, or any other conveyance by land, or water, any dispatches from any portion of the eastern people to the public servants at the seat of government.

[Ibid.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thursday night, Jan. 5, 1809.

I am this moment furnished with a clue to all the recent caucusus, commotions, denunciations, threats of rebellion, &c. among the friends of the administration. There is horrible confusion in the camp. A spirit of dissatisfaction is rapidly spreading among the democratic members from the northern and middle states. They wish to remove the embargo immediately, but their southern brethren will not consent. In caucus, every thing, of course, is carried by the southern party, which is determined on war. They have arranged a special session of congress on the 15th of May, with a view to throw the responsibility of the commencement of war upon the new president and the next congress. The new embargo bill is to be finally passed to-night, and the system will be persisted in *as long as they dare persist*. It is not improbable, however, that their plan will change again in a few days. Mr. Jefferson has been denounced in caucus by some of his (hitherto) most supple sycophants.

The public may rely upon this information, and will be furnished with the particulars in a day or two.

[Ibid.

Extract from Mr. Jefferon's Notes on Virginia.

"This, the natural progress and consequence of the arts has sometimes perhaps been retarded by accidental circumstances: but generally speaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption. While we have land to labour, then, let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a work bench, or twirling a distaff. Carpenters, Masons, Smiths, are wanting in husbandry; but for the general operations of manufacture, let our work shops remain in Europe."

Again, "The mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of free government as sores do to the strength of the human body."

MR. MADISON.—The "*Spirit of '76*," a Monroe democratic paper printed at Richmond, Virginia, and remarkable for its devotion to plain fact and argument, has recently published many articles respecting Mr. Madison, which our good opinion of the consistency of the people, induces us to suppose cannot fail to affect his popularity. A popularity which we have found to exist at once in full maturity, without a gradual growth—and produced by the democratic cabals of caucus conjurers. The last number of "*The Spirit*," contains extracts from the notes of chief justice Yates of the proceedings of the convention which framed the National Constitution. Judge Y. and Mr. Madison were both members. The following are extracts from these extracts.—[*Palladium.*

THE EXTRACTS.

"May 28th, his excellency governor Randolph, a member from Virginia, got up and shewed the defects existing in the federal government then in existence.

"He closed his remarks with a set of resolutions, fifteen in number, which he proposed to the convention for their adoption, and as leading principles whereon to form a new government. He candidly confessed it was not calculated for a *federal* government. He meant a strong consolidated union, in which the idea of states should be nearly annihilated.

"The 2d of June, 1787, Mr. Randolph displayed the views of the plan of Virginia, with respect to the executive branch of the union. He proposed the establishment of a directory of three—dividing the states in three divisions and taking an executive from each, chosen by the people and invested with extensive power.

"Mr. MADISON from *Virginia*, endeavored to support the plan of that state in all its branches, and gave it as his opinion that when the convention agreed to the first resolve of having a national government, it was then intended to *operate to the exclusion of a federal government*, and that the more extensive the basis was made the greater would be the probability of duration, happiness and good order.

"The 8th of June, Mr. C. Pinckney having moved that the National Legislature should have the power of negativing all the laws passed by the state legislatures, which they may deem improper, he was warmly supported by Mr. Madison, who insisted that the unlimited power in the general government of negativing the laws passed by the state governments was absolutely necessary—that it was the only attractive principle which would retain the centrifugal force, and that without it planets will fly from their orbits.

"Mr. Gerry observed ironically, that he was not willing to take such a leap in the dard.

"On the question to fill up the blank of the duration of the first branch (representatives) of the national legislature, Mr. Madison was for *three* years, though Mr. Gerry was afraid that the people would be alarmed at that clause as savouring of despotism.

"On the motion to fill up the blank of the duration of the second branch (Senate) of the national legislatures, Mr. Madison was for *seven* years—and declared, that considering this branch *as a check on democracy*, it could not be too strong.

"The 26th of June, on the question of the continuance of the senators in office, Mr. Madison gave it as his opinion, that the longer the senators remain in office the better it will be for the stability and permanency of the government.

"The following motion was made by Mr. Lansing, of New-York:—That the representation of the second branch (senate) be according to the articles of confederation, (that is to say, on *federal* principles of *equality.*) A debate took place, in which Mr. Madison supporting the Virginia plan, declared that the representation *must not be* on federal principles, but relative to the number of inhabitants.

"Mr. Madison supported the following dogmas—That there is a gradation of power in all societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign—that the states never possessed the right of sovereignty—that they were only corporations having the power of making bye laws—that they ought to be still more under the controul of the general government, *at least as much as they were under the King and British government.*

"Dr. Franklin recommends a compromise on that subject, and made in his usual way the following comparison:—When a joiner wants to fit two boards, he takes off with his plane the uneven parts from each side, and thus they fit: let us do the same, said he, and as an expedient he proposed, that the senate be elected by the states equally." But Mr. Madison considering, that by his plan the senate was to be the great engine by which all the state laws could be reversed and annulled, would consent to no arrangement that would deprive the large states of having in both branches a weight proportioned to their population.

"Here end the notes of Mr. Yates. He left at that period with Mr. Lansing the Convention. They had both uniformly opposed the Virginia system, and despairing of rendering any real service to their country and to the state who had sent them, they left the convention and returned no more.

MASONIC ODE.

By the Reverend Thaddeus M. Harris.

EVENING.

TUNE—"*Beatties Hermit.*"

THE Sun has declin'd, and the shadows of night
Far to the westward extend now their sway;
The word is in darkness, but we are in light,
More resplendent than that which illumin'd the day.

Thus favor'd of God, those in Goshen who dwelt,
Had light in their dwelling, and light in their mind;
While Egypt was darkness which might have been felt
From nature obscured and from intellect blind.

As the children of light, then, we still should pursue
Whatever is worthy, and virtuous and wise,
And prove that as Masons, accepted and true,
Our business on earth is to fit for the skies.

And oh, like the Sun may we shine in our sphere,
In diffusive & cheering effulgence around,
Till the shadows of ignorance all disappear,
And through the wide world love and virtue abound.

In the labors of love and of peace we unite,
And engage in support of religion & laws:
And here in the *Sanctum Sanctorum* we plight,
Our hands and our hearts in defence of the cause.

Peace, peace to the world, is the wish of our hearts,
Its tumults and wars we sincerely deplore:
We seek the extension of science and arts,
And all that makes man like his brother man more.

☞ The Dancing Assemblies will commence on Thursday evening next.

January 10.

☞ There will be a HACK provided by Mr. CATON for the ladies attending the Assembly this evining. Application to be made at his bar.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS.

55 hogsheads 1st and 2d quality—FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

January 12. d3w

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip: Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 12. d.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *J. Dawes* and *Samuel Shreve*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

December 17. [Jan: 12 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a *black Negro slave*, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnson of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwisle.

January 10 co12t

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,
FOR SALE, BY
Lawrason and Fowle.
ALSO,
Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston,
50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ticken.
IN STORE,
A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel—Shad, No. 1 Beef, 8000 sides Soal Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and Womens' Shoes of different qualities.
December 27. 3taw3w

☞ PORTER.

Five barrels was received in March last, per the *Good Intent*, Captain STEWART, from BOSTON.—Any person authorised and will pay the expences on the same, may receive it on application to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Who have for sale,
6 hhds. 2d quality Muscovado Sugar.
10 pipes Holland's Gin.
6 do. French Brandy.
100 boxes Mould Candles.
100 do. Dipt do.
100 do. Brown Soap.
100 half do. do
20 barrels Boston Beef.
800 wt. Hops—growth 1808.
10 half barrels Mackarel.
30 boxes Chocolate.
4000 lbs. Sheathing Paper.
500 reams Wrapping do.
100 do. Writing do.
50 do. Letter do.
2 boxes Ladies' fashionable Straw Bonnets, and a gen. assortment Shoes.
December 29. eo2w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night last, a *black Negro slave*, named ELIJAH, or LAIGE.—He is about 33 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, pitted with the small pox, of a down surly look, stout made—he had on when he went away a blue jacket and trousers nearly new, and took with him from off a bed two pair of Blankets, one bound on the ends with red tape. Laige went off some time back from capt. Rubin Johnsan of this place, and lived some time in New York and Boston, and went by the name of Archibald Henderson: he is an artful cunning fellow—can play a little on the violin. Whoever will bring him to me, or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive ten dollars, if taken out of town the above reward, with all reasonable expences.

Isaac Entwisle.
January 10 eo12t

TUITION.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a SCHOOL, on King Street, nearly opposite the residence of col. George Deneale, and next door to Mr. Alex. Perry's store. He professes to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Book Keeping, Surveying and Navigation. From the certificates now in his possession, which were given by gentlemen whose names are hereto subscribed, he hopes to meet with a portion of public patronage.

Terms of Tuition for day scholars, $16½ per annum, payable quarterly. Fuel for comfortable fires will be furnished. From 6 till 9 every evening, except Saturday, the School Room will be open for the reception of those who cannot attend during the day.

John H. Manley.
January 10. eo3t

Zachariah Ward.
Hancock Lee.
Robert Boggess.
John Smith Stone.
John Simpson.
James Mitchell.
Peter Coulter.
John M'Intosh.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors.
Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*
December 19.

Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 20 barrels } 1st and 2d quality *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.
Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.
Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.
October 18. d

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, jen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without pain.

The Genuine Persian Lo
The Restorative Powder for Teeth and Gums.
Hahn's Genuine Eye Wate
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,
Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.
Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,
The following new and valuable Medicine, received and for sale as above.
(*Price, Two Dollars per bottle.*)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and R matic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance to the preservation of health—this common remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pain from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their various duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, or other warm climates, they will be found on trial to convey the most lasting service, will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gilmor, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calvert.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold. I to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Hatter.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now (I thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skelcton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.
Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,
1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock
R. I. Taylor *Exor*
September 24.